

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 54 Broadway.—Variety
Entertainment.UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near
Broadway.—Variety in a Two-Old-Fish's Birthday.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and
Houston st.—The Black Crook.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth st. and Twenty-third
st.—Midsummer Night's Dream.METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 55 Broadway.—Variety
Entertainment.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth
street.—Maze.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Buffalo Bill—Maze
and Maze.WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—
Maze.BROADWAY THEATRE, 7th and 8th Broadway.—Opera
Bouffe.—The Two Old Fishes.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston
and Broome streets.—Maze.CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer Night's Con-
cert.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 613 Broad-
way.—Science and Art.DR. KAIN'S MUSEUM, No. 613 Broadway.—Science
and Art.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, August 26, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the
Herald."BARBARISM AND CIVILIZATION SIDE BY SIDE!"
WHERE IS THE REMEDY?—EDITORIAL
LEADING ARTICLE—SIXTH PAGE.DIABOLISM IN KANSAS! A GERMAN HELL-
HOUND, FOUND GUILTY OF SIX MURDERS,
SUMMARILY STUNG UP BY HIS EXAS-
PERATED NEIGHBORS! HIS FIRST WIFE
KICKED TO DEATH, HIS SECOND, AND
THE WIFE AND BABES OF A MAN DWELL-
ING NEAR BY, KILLED IN COLD BLOOD—
FIFTH PAGE.MICHAEL BRODERICK EXONERATED BEFORE
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THE SON KILLED IN SELF-DEFENCE! THE
FATHER BAILED—FOURTH PAGE.THE THIRD TERM QUESTION DISCUSSED BY
THE GERMANS! THE "UNEASY" EL-
EMENT IN THE PROBLEM! THE REPUB-
LIC'S BASIS—THIRD PAGE.ANOTHER RAILROAD DISASTER! AN EXPRESS
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THROWN INTO A SWAMP AND FIFTEEN
PASSENGERS INJURED! NARROW ES-
CAPES FROM DEATH—THIRD PAGE.FALLING IN LINE AGAINST BACK-PAY BUTLER!
THE SUPPORTERS OF WASHINGTON AD-
DRESS THE VOTERS IN FAVOR OF HIS
RE-ELECTION—THIRD PAGE.PREPARING FOR THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL!
THE UNION DIVIDED INTO FIVE DISTRICTS
AND MASS MEETINGS TO BE HELD! THE
REGULATIONS—TWENTH PAGE.LARGE DIAMOND SEIZURE AT THE CUSTOM
HOUSE! 200 TAKEN FROM A MINER—
THIRD PAGE.DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT BOONTON, N. J.—THE
LOSSES AND INSURANCE BY THE BEL-
FAST (MAINE) CONFLAGRATION—SEVENTH
PAGE.RACING EVENTS AT LONG BRANCH TO-DAY
AND AT PROSPECT AND HAMPDEN PARKS
YESTERDAY—TENTH PAGE.NEWS FROM WASHINGTON—IMPORTANT GEN-
ERAL NEWS—SEVENTH PAGE.BARATOGA'S SUNSET! THE BIRDS OF FASHION
PLAYING HOMEWARD AND THE COMING
GLOOM ALREADY DARKENING THE
HEARTS OF LANDLORDS! THE RACES,
WATERS AND HOTELS—FIFTH PAGE.CONFLICTING TESTIMONY IN THE ITALIAN
KIDNAPPING CASE! THE LEGAL WAR IN
THE HARLEM FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH!
THE COMPTROLLER AGAIN BEATEN IN A
SALARY LITIGATION—FOURTH PAGE.PHILADELPHIA'S TRANSATLANTIC BALLOON
FIZZLE—REMOVING THE RENDERING
BOAT—THE BLACK CROOK PICTURES—
BANK "DEFICIT"—FOURTH PAGE.APPOINTMENTS OF NEW OFFICERS AGITATING
THE ASSISTANT ALDERMEN! JUDGE
POWELL'S SALARY! THE GAS CON-
TRACTS—FIFTH PAGE.PACIFIC MAIL STOCK A FEATURE ON THE EX-
CHANGE! MONEY, GOLD AND RAILROAD
BONDS FIRM—FUNERAL OF A JOURNAL-
IST—EIGHTH PAGE.To Our Exchanges.—We are in receipt of
many letters asking whether the Herald in-
tends curtailing its exchange list since the
new law affecting postage went into effect.
To all these and to all publishers interested
we desire to say that we not only wish to
retain all our present exchanges, but to in-
crease the list to the extent of at least five
hundred additional newspapers.THE WEATHER.—We have had for two days
a lucid interval from our late two weeks' siege
of clouds, fogs and storms; but from present
indications and weather reports we shall soon
have more rain. The hotel men of our sum-
mer watering places have suffered and may
suffer from these rains of August, but the
country at large will gain immensely from the
general good soaking of the thirsty land.IMMIGRATION TO NORTH CAROLINA.—Re-
ferring to the influx of immigrants into Vir-
ginia a North Carolina paper puts in a timely
word in regard to the inducements held out to
immigrants to gather upon the broad planta-
tions of the "Old North State." And what
may be said of North Carolina in this respect
may be said of nearly every other Southern
State—namely, that they comprise the best
field for industrious men, especially those of
the agricultural class, to settle in the country.
The "voice of the croaker" is now only occa-
sionally heard in the South, and the advent of
the hardy immigrant from all parts
of the world is hailed with satisfaction by
sensible people everywhere. Without disparag-
ing the advantages offered to the immigrant
who seeks a permanent home in the wintry
West, it is but just to speak of the induc-
ements offered to those who desire to settle
under the more genial skies of the sunny
South.

Barbarism and Civilization Side by Side—Where Is the Remedy?

The appalling details of the sufferings of Mary Rowland and the cruelty of the step-mother and stepfather, Mrs. Rowland and Miss Baptist, in Philadelphia, as given by our correspondent, show what fend-like beings in human form exist in the midst of our civilized society. Indeed, the catalogue of dreadful crimes which the press has to record from day to day is enough to startle the community and to raise the question whether, with all our boasted civilization, we are not retrograding. Very often the vile and maddening stuff sold for liquor at the numerous grogshops, corner groceries and bars, sets the brain on fire and arouses the worst passions, and then murder follows. The crime in Carmine street is another out of many cases in point. Even a night's sleep did not cure Broderick of the effects of the poison he had taken as a beverage. Under its influence he felt no restraint, and he murderously attacked his own children, killing one son and dangerously wounding another. How many crimes, alas! have we to notice from the same cause? Sometimes, however, murder is induced by cupidities, or springs from an inherently wicked and cruel nature. Such a crime as that at Philadelphia, which is almost a murder—a sort of slow murder by systematic cruelty—could only be perpetrated by those whose hearts were utterly hardened. We have read of avaricious and cruel-hearted schoolmasters of the Squeers type, of unfeeling and unscrupulous taskmasters, and not unfrequently of cruel fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law, but never of such deliberate and persistent brutality as that at Philadelphia.

It seems, really, that the more pretence of virtue there is in some communities the more appalling are the crimes committed in them. Philadelphia claims the merit of being a very moral and orderly place, and we are willing to admit, a large portion of its population is respectable. Still the revelations lately made by our correspondents show that in no city is there grosser immorality, though frequently covered over by an outward show of decency or by a veil being thrown over it. There is a good deal of the same Puritanical spirit in Philadelphia as in Boston, which makes a show of respectability at the front door, while the side or back door is open to vice and uncleanness. It is just this sort of hypocrisy which hardens and demoralizes a community and leads to such horrible crimes as that of Mrs. Rowland, as well as to the frightful orgies in Philadelphia that have been exposed in this paper. There is in juxtaposition with our boasted civilization, particularly in the large cities, a fearful amount of demoralization. Where is the remedy? Better police regulations and a more vigilant police force would help to remove the evil. But what is most needed is a more general and higher order of education. Then, those who assume to work for the morals and salvation of the community, the ministers of religion and the churches, pay little attention to the poorer classes. They, together with the wealthy, could do much more to instruct and reclaim the vicious and to break up the haunts of vice. It is a sad reflection that in the midst of our Christian civilization, and where costly churches are erected in almost every square of our cities, crime should be so rampant and vice prevail so much.

Nine-tenths of the murders and other crimes of violence in New York and other large cities arise probably from drunkenness, and generally from that maddening drunkenness which the poison of adulterated liquors induces. It is unnecessary to go into the anatomy of drunkenness to show how different intoxicating drinks affect individuals or how different natures are affected by them. Drunkenness is bad enough from any kind of intoxicating drink, from the best wines as well as from the worst whiskey. Some natures, too, are set on fire to madness and deeds of violence by any intoxicating drink, and sometimes by a small amount of it comparatively. But every one knows that the poisonous compounds sold at the numerous grogshops, corner groceries and bars in this city have a much worse effect than good wine or pure liquor. They brutalize people and make them crazy, and, even when the fumes of excitement pass off, leave the victims in a morose condition. Men become tigers first and bears afterwards, and are ready in both their savage conditions to commit deeds of blood. The worst passions of Broderick, as we have instanced, were exhibited when in a stupefied condition in the morning after sleeping away to some extent the drunkenness of the night before. In his case, no doubt, as in many others, the poison he imbibed operated after the first exciting effect passed away. There is murder in it all the time, whether the brain is violently stimulated or subsides into cruel moroseness. The verdict of the coroner's jury in the case of Broderick, that the slaying of his son was justifiable homicide, does not change the fact or affect our argument. This extraordinary verdict and the evidence that led to it tend to show in the strongest light the frightful demoralization of certain classes of the community which results chiefly from the use of intoxicating drinks.

There is no specific law, we believe, to punish the adulterators of liquors and those who sell such compounds, or, at least, none that will reach them. That there ought to be every good citizen will admit. Though it may not be easy to frame a law that will reach the evil, and harder to get one executed in this city, the Legislature and police can do what is needed if they choose. The Legislature seemed to have got a scintillation of light on this subject when it passed the act of the 29th of last May, giving the families of those who might suffer from injury or death by intoxication a claim for damages upon the sellers of intoxicating liquors. By this act every husband, wife, child, parent, guardian, employer or other person who should be injured in person or in consequence of the intoxication, habitual or otherwise, of any person, shall have a right of action, in his or her name, against such person or persons who shall, by selling or giving away intoxicating liquors, cause the intoxication, in whole or in part, of such person or persons. All connected with the selling of liquors, or owning the premises where liquors are sold, who may be interested in or know of the selling of intoxicating liquors, are liable for damages under this law. The action is, however, by civil suit, and the penalty is a fine of from two hundred dollars to five hundred.

But this does not provide a sufficient remedy for the evil. Few civil actions will be commenced on account of the expense and inconvenience of prosecuting them and the small amount of the penalty. The grogshop keepers will laugh at this law. The police, who are generally on the best terms with the liquor dealers, will do little to enforce it.

A comprehensive law, simple and direct in its provisions, is wanted, not only to make liquor dealers responsible for the injurious results of intoxication caused by them, but to make it criminal to sell adulterated liquors; for such vile compounds are the cause chiefly of the many rows, bloody fights, stabbings and murders we have to record from day to day. Make it criminal or liable to a heavy fine, or both, to sell adulterated liquors, and there would not be, probably, half the terrible crimes that now occur. There would be little difficulty for detectives, informers, or citizens who had the welfare of the community at heart to buy and have analyzed the liquor sold and to bring offenders to justice. Then the numerous unlicensed groggeries should be hunted down by the police, the number of licenses issued should be more limited than at present, and the license law, as to the hours of keeping open liquor shops and bars, should be enforced. Above all, the policemen should be held responsible for the execution of the laws on their beats, and if there be not a sufficient force a larger one should be employed. The prevention of crime, the morals of the community and the reputation of the city call for such action as we have suggested. With all our claims to a high state of civilization, there is a barbarism existing that some uncivilized tribes are not guilty of. We need a better and more generally diffused system of education for the masses, one that will make them see and feel the value of morality and the interest they have in the well-being of society. To accomplish this our lawmakers, the ministers of religion, the press, the wealthy and all classes should unite in their efforts. To educate and elevate the mass of the people will do more to check crime than anything else.

Sir Samuel Baker on His Recent Central African Expedition.

In the letter which we have laid before our readers from Sir Samuel Baker on the Upper Nile to a personal friend in England, on the result of his recent Central African expedition, this king of explorers among the wilds of Africa says that Egypt now extends to the Equator; that the Lakes Albert Nyanza and Tanganyika are one sheet of water; that there must be a general reform in the Sudan before any great work (in the way of internal improvements) can be accomplished there; that on his expedition to and from the equatorial Nile lakes he had to fight his way through many obstructions, including hostile tribes and slave traders; that his whole party narrowly escaped destruction; that the slave trade on the river is suppressed, and that "when I see the Viceroy I shall be able to manage matters for the future."

In all these details we have the confirmation of the *HERALD* despatch of some weeks ago from our special correspondent at Khartoum, on the Upper Nile. The particular point of universal importance in this letter is the confirmation of the despatch, in reference to Lakes Albert and Tanganyika. Sir Samuel, over his own signature, and in this letter to a friend in England, says:—"The Albert Nyanza is one sheet of water, including the Tanganyika Lake. You may imagine the future results of steam navigation." He repeats this solution of one of the most perplexing of the Nile mysteries as an established fact, and we are thereby strengthened in our impression that on his return to Cairo he will establish it before the world, although it is generally thought that, in the interests of African redemption and civilization, the news is too good to be true.

ALABAMA IN A BAD WAY.—According to the editor of the *Tuscaloosa Times*, the present condition of Alabama must be truly bad—to use the expression of the *Times*, "appalling." Her treasury is bankrupt, her credit is annihilated, labor is demoralized, onerous taxes crush her people to the earth. Her public schools are threatened with suspension, corruption reeks in all departments of her State government, and so on, until the dark picture becomes more and more dark and gloomy. "What has brought about this sad condition of things in Alabama?" asks our *Tuscaloosa* contemporary. And he replies that "but one truthful response can be given to the interrogatory, to wit—The rule of the scalawag, the carpet-bagger and the negro, has been the architect of this disastrous overthrow of the fortunes and hopes of a great Commonwealth. A 'black man's party,' organized, manipulated and controlled by native apostates and hireling adventurers has done the mischief." Without pretending to suggest what might be done in this terrible emergency, we may be permitted to remark that such groanings as the above are not likely to attract either the immigrant, the manufacturer or the capitalist to the State of Alabama—a State among the first in the Union in her natural resources, her prolific soil and the generally high character of her people.

PREPARING FOR ACTION.—The *Buffalo Express* (administration) is much gratified at the hopeful prospects before the republican party in this State, and believes that by using a fair amount of exertion it can easily maintain its present commanding position. It is evident that the republicans are preparing for action in all parts of the State, although it is what is termed in political parlance an off year. Meanwhile, it may well be asked, what are the democrats doing? Private accounts from the western part of the State aver that the democracy are sadly demoralized in that section; that they have as yet made no arrangements for the coming contest; that the active members of the party—those who arrange its machinery and set the concern in working order—are all adrift, without rudder or compass or a helmsman in whom they place confidence. If the republicans are preparing for action it is about time the democrats were beginning to think of something of this kind.

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR. It is reported, is going for the benefit of his health to England in September. We neither incline to the opinion, however, that, should he undertake the voyage, it will be more to patch up some compromise on the East African slave trade than to patch up his demoralized constitution.

Auxiliaries to Lyric and Dramatic Art—Shakespearean and Operatic Spectacle.

Shakespeare was not only the greatest, but time has proved him to be the most fortunate, dramatist of any age. Before opera became the chief pastime of "our best society" and the dignified demeanor and ponderous elocution of the Shakespearean actors were greatly appreciated by cultivated people. But as a knowledge of art became more generally diffused, as the musical drama grew in power and magnificence, as the brush of the scene painter became an essential aid to the interpretation of passion and emotion, the truth gradually asserted itself that Shakespeare was a poet rather than a dramatist. This is the reason that Forrest was the last of the old school of actors. Nowadays art has gentler methods of expression than from Kemble to Macready and Keen to Forrest. Modern taste will have nothing to do with the thundering eloquence of the old stage, but demands delicate acting as the foreground of a picture of exquisite beauty. It is not because the ballet is wicked and society degraded that this much abused ballet became so popular a few years ago. Worthless plays attained the highest success through the combined influence of the poetry of motion, gorgingness of attire and splendor of scenery. People would not listen patiently to Hamlet's soliloquy, or Macbeth's speeches, or Othello's ravings, when they could hear Greppo cry out that he wanted to go home from among hobgoblins, which seemed the realization of the wildest imagination. A room in the palace of the duke or a plateau before the castle was no recompense for the grotto of Stalacta and the illuminated gardens of the poetic world. Men began to say Shakespeare is for the study, not the stage; and it was almost a matter of calculation when the great Shakespearean pieces would cease to be represented.

Partially owing to the universality of Shakespeare's genius, and partly to the good impulse of sensational spectacle, the glorious old plays exhibit renewed youth, when it was expected they would expire from senility. An example of this is seen in Mr. Daly's revival of the "Midsummer Night's Dream" at the Grand Opera House. Its chief claim to recognition is not in any particular point evolved by the piece, but in the complete embodiment of the Shakespeare ideal in a transient reproduction. There were other great representatives of the character of Bottom before Mr. Fox played it. Other lovers rehearsed the love lines with a sweeter elocution before it was produced at the Grand Opera House. The byplay has often been as well done. Burton gave us a more elaborate picture of Fairyland. His production of the "Midsummer Night's Dream" we remember as one of his greatest works, and that, too, in the very infancy of scenic art in this country. Mr. Daly's revival is a mere dramatic episode, limited to a few performances, and yet it is satisfactory to the imagination and entrancing as a picture. It is in this that we recognize his artistic skill. He has made us forget that Lysander and Demetrius, Hermia and Helena talk about their love in Shakespeare's lines instead of acting it according to the demands of modern taste. Their surroundings are such that we see in the picture the Shakespearean story whether we hear the lines or not. In the children's ballet we have the wood fairies' dance. In the frolicsome Puck there is relief from the incongruity of grown up fairies. But, as we said before, it is not for any one of these things in itself that we recognize his merit, but in his quick apprehension of the meaning of modern art and his ready application of artistic growth to a noble purpose—his provision and liberality in giving us a Shakespearean spectacle. Unlike the trashy spectacular pieces, it is not intended to run for a season by the aid of meretricious devices, for in another fortnight all this beauty will have vanished. Burton's great knowledge of Shakespearean art enabled him to obtain a great success years ago, but we doubt if even he could have so popularized Shakespeare as to have presented the "Midsummer Night's Dream" in the magnificence of which it is capable for so short a run.

Turning from this theme to sensational spectacle, as it is in "The Black Crook," we find ourselves in a different atmosphere—a different world. Here the poetic is suppressed and the weird and unnatural or the sensual obtrudes. The grotesqueness of the incantation scene is unobjectionable—it is merely the attempt to paint a picture which shall reveal one of the fantasies of the alchemists. What we object to is the art impurity in the panorama. The management and the artist could not fail to know that "The Black Progress," upon which two of the pictures are based, would be an improper substitute for "The Pilgrim's Progress." Hogarth made vice attractive, and, admitting the ability with which Mr. Morgan has remodelled the "Orgies at the Rose Tavern" and the "Rake's Run at the Gaming Table," the effect of these pictures is the same. The nude figure in the painting called "woman" may be defended on artistic grounds, but the purpose for which it is introduced is indefensible. Besides this, the pictures on the opening night were open to the charge of introducing the faces of living men, more or less broadly defined. Thus it will be seen that there have been offences against both taste and morals. Some work or art except as it gives an impulse to achievements equally fine in the domain of purity and the realms of beauty. Of course some scenic painting is not spectacle, but when the appliances which go to make spectacular drama are applied to pieces of sterling worth, so as to render legitimate art alluring, a great victory has been gained over the Evil One, though the Evil One was first to suggest its possibility.

Spectacle is in every way as applicable to lyric as to dramatic art. If it is noble to clothe Shakespeare with everything that study and progress can give, it is in all things as noble to apply the results of such study and progress to music. Indeed, music is itself a stage adornment resorted to by the traffickers in sensational spectacle. They must not be allowed to appropriate successfully what does not belong to them. The coming season of Italian opera promises two new pieces of the lyric drama—"Aida" and "Lohengrin"—both of which are to be magnificently mounted and supplied with costumes as rich in every way as the costumes of the sensational stage.

This is the way to drive vulgar pieces in fine attire from the boards. Let the best comedy and the greatest operas be made tempting to the eye and the imagination as well as the ear, and the people will turn away from the trash and show that what they reverence is not the coarse, but the true and the good and the beautiful.

THE KU KLUX IN KENTUCKY are evidently carrying things, in the interior of that still unreconstructed and late semi-loyal and semi-rebel State, with a high hand and with a degree of ferocious audacity that, but for the convincing evidence presented, would appear incredible. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* gives a list of eighty-six Ku Klux outrages committed in three counties of the State since 1870, varying from "warnings to property holders against negro labor to arson, pillage, whippings and murders;" and the correspondent furnishing the list of these crimes says, "That the Ku Klux have committed twice as many as the time and means at my command have enabled me to gather, there can be but little doubt." The worst of it is these outrages are still continued. We are gratified, therefore, to learn that our enterprising Louisville contemporary has taken hold of this business, as with a fixed resolution to put an end to this public scandal and this great disgrace to Kentucky, and we hope that his activity in behalf of law and order will result in prompt and decisive action by the State authorities, for upon them falls the scandal of these Ku Klux atrocities, the responsibility and the duty of their suppression.

A GREAT CHANGE OF THE CLIMATE OUT West, from the Rocky Mountains to California, is evidently in progress. We learn from Salt Lake City that they have had in that basin this month more heavy showers than ever before in August, and this increase in the summer rainfall from Wyoming to Nevada has, we are told, been steadily going on since the completion of the Union and Central Pacific iron artery across the Continent. It is thought that these lines of iron rails have much to do with this remarkable change in the rainfall of the Far West. It may be so; but if so, the building of two or three more Pacific railways will be worth a thousand times over to the country all the cost of their construction.

THE BROADWAY WIDENING WORK goes steadily on, and is evidently an improvement which will be a great gain to the city. We want various other street widenings and rapid transit from end to end of the island, in order to stop the tide of emigration from the city and to fill up the waste places of the island with handsome stores and comfortable houses. But, as large bodies of clashing politicians move slowly, we suppose that all expectations of any more city improvements during the present year may as well be abandoned. Where reform means simply the saving of money there can be but little reform except that of saving at the spigot to waste at the bung-hole.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Tiley, Minister of Finance of Canada, is on a visit to K. O. B.

Lieutenant Governor Denver, of Nevada, is on a visit to San Francisco.

Mr. A. E. Syster, Attorney General of Maryland, is on a visit to Baltimore.

Edgar K. Algar takes editorial charge of the Worcester, Mass., *Press* on the 1st of September.

The Washington Star says Attorney General Williams is soon to take a vacation trip to New York.

Hon. Thomas C. Platt, member of Congress from the Twenty-seventh district of this State, was in Albany on Saturday.

The St. John, N. B., *Globe* feels a degree of pride in being able to announce that at the reception given to Lord and the Countess of Dufferin in that city every man was sober.

Gilbert C. Walker, Governor of Virginia, will deliver the annual address at the Virginia Agricultural State Fair in October.

General George B. McClellan and ex-governor Curtis, of Pennsylvania, were in Hagerstown, Md., last week on railroad business.

It is announced that United States Senator Matthew H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, will not prosecute the *Tribune* for libel.

The Governor General of Canada has presented a medal, called the Dufferin medal, to be competed for annually by the cadets of St. John, N. B.

Nepakawajidan and Wapakato, two Indian scouts, have been dismissed from the United States service. Cause—Too great fondness for fire-water.

Elder Erasmus Snow, Brigham Young's right bower, who has been on a visit to his relatives in Canada, Vermont and Rhode Island, has returned to Salt Lake City to look after his wives.

The following is a revised and corrected list of the Washburns—Elhu B. Washburn, of Illinois, Minister to France; Cadwallader C. Washburn, Governor of Wisconsin; William B. Washburn, Governor of Massachusetts; Peter T. Washburn, ex-Governor of Vermont; Israel Washburn, ex-Governor of Maine; W. B. Washburn, defeated candidate for Governor of Minnesota; Henry D. Washburn, ex-Member of Congress from Indiana; Charles A. Washburn, of California, ex-Minister to Paraguay.

YACHTING NOTES.

The following passed Whitestone yesterday:—Yacht Palmer, N.Y.C., Mr. Stuyvesant, from Newport for New York.

Yacht Nettie, N.Y.C., Mr. Follett, from New York for Boston.

Yacht Christine, N.Y.C., Mr. S. P. Blagden, from City Island for New York.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, August 25, 1873.

Lieutenant Commander J. W. Dickens has been ordered to the Asiatic fleet, Surgeon Rogers to the Marine Barracks, Washington, and as Recorder of the Medical Examining Board. Lieutenant Commander James G. Grier has been detached from the receiving ship Ohio, and ordered to the Asiatic station; Lieutenant J. W. Greenleaf, from the Naval Observatory, and Lieutenant R. C. Osborn, from the New Hampshire, and ordered to the Asiatic station; Master JOHN A. Norris, from the Vermont, and ordered to Newport by torpedo service; Surgeon George A. Cooke, from special duty at Washington to the Marine Barracks, Philadelphia; Surgeon H. O. Nelson, from the Marine Barracks, Washington, to duty in the Medical Bureau of the Navy Department.

The United States steamer Alaska is under orders to proceed to Odessa and report to the Rear Admiral commanding the European station. Before leaving this country the Alaska will make a trip to Newport, R. I.

ARMY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, August 25, 1873.

Major Thomas P. Barr, Judge Advocate, has been ordered to duty at the headquarters of the Department of Dakota; Major A. B. Gardner, to headquarters of the Department of the South; Second Lieutenant Carl P. Paury, of the Engineer corps, to the Department of Mathematics, at the United States Military Academy.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES IN JERSEY CITY.

Late on Sunday night Mr. George Matthews, while passing the corner of Stenon and Warren streets, was stopped by a gang of thieves and robbed of some money and a watch chain worth \$20. Matthews could find no policeman. Highway robberies of this kind are becoming frequent in Jersey City, and the public are not allowed to hear of them except from outside parties.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 25, 1873.

The Modoc Captives.

With the approval of the sentences of the Modoc captives by the Executive and War Department, the question of dealing with the Indians of that tribe is ended with the United States authorities here so far as the six murderers who are to be hanged on the 3d of October are concerned; but others of that tribe are charged with serious offenses, for which it is known the Oregon authorities have requested from the government their delivery into the custody of the State officials, the Indians now being held by the general government. The conduct of these Indians, preceding as well as subsequent to the capture and trial by a court martial of the leaders in the plot and assassinations at the lava beds last April, has been officially communicated here, and it is certain that the proper department will give due consideration to the request that they be given up to the State authorities. What the definite result will be is not at present known, though it is probable that within ten days the whole matter will be decided.

The Reported Fight Between Indians and Colonel Custer's Command.

The War Department had not received any information up to the closing of the Department to-day of the reported fight between Indians and Colonel Custer's command.

Lively Competition for the Transatlantic Mail Contracts.

The present contracts for the Transatlantic mail service expire on the 31st of December next, and there will be a lively competition by the various steamship companies to secure the contracts for next year. The service is now divided between the Williams & Gulton, White Star, North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American packet companies. The Inman line, it will be remembered, was defeated last time by the Williams & Gulton line, the latter showing that they made the greatest speed. This year the Inman line has new steamers, which they claim cannot be beaten, and will, they say, show better time than their competitors. The law fixes the compensation to be paid for the service, but the Postmaster General, in awarding the contract, selects the vessels of the greatest speed.

No Dilemma in the Internal Revenue Bureau.

Statements have been published that the Internal Revenue Bureau finds itself in a dilemma, on account of the seizure and destruction of tax-paid malt liquors in Massachusetts. Upon inquiry at that office it is found that no dilemma exists there, whatever may be felt elsewhere. The special provisions of the statute in the decisions of several of the State Courts and the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the License Tax cases reported in 5 Wallace, are thought to clearly define the rights and liabilities of the general government in the premises.

Postal Cards Between the United States and Newfoundland.

The Postmaster General to-day addressed a letter to the Postmaster General of Newfoundland approving of the proposition of that officer for a reciprocal exchange of postal cards between the United States and Newfoundland on the same terms as are in operation between this country and Canada. These terms provide for the exchange of postal cards by fixing an additional one cent stamp thereto.

Appointments by the President.

The following appointments have been made by the President:—Herman Bendell, of New York, United States Consul at Baltimore; E. C. Sammis, of Florida, Consul at Stuttgart; Theodore T. Gilliland, of Nebraska, Agent for the Omaha Agency; Warren S. Lumby, United States Attorney for the Western District of Virginia.

The commissions of the following postmasters have been signed by the President:—J. C. Burke, Union City, Pa.; Thomas D. Thomas, Hyde Park, Pa.; D. A. Baldwin, New Milford, Conn.

The George Wolfe Disaster To Be Investigated.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day ordered Supervising Inspector Carr, at Memphis, to proceed at once with the investigation into the cause of the disaster to the steamer George Wolfe, on the Red River.

Meteorite Showers.

The following report of a meteoric shower has been received at the Signal Office in this city from the observer at Colorado Springs, Colorado Territory:—

On Wednesday, the 13th of August, a meteoric shower of some magnitude occurred at this place, continuing from nine P. M. to eleven P. M., and again on the 14th, from three A. M. to four A. M. but owing to the unfavorable circumstances, such as the sky being almost totally obscured from nine P. M. to midnight, and from three A. M. to five A. M., the observations were not so complete as desired. The shower was observed in the north, northwest, northeast and east, and in addition, owing to the prevalence of a high wind, blowing from the northwest, from that time the wind decreased to eight miles per hour. Between the hours of three A. M. and four A. M., August 14, the shower was observed almost at a glance. The party of observers consisted of General Boehmer, Observer in the Signal Service of the United States Army; J. H. Smith, District Observer of the United States Army; Charles H. Smith, Architect and Engineer of the Fountain Colony; Colonel Moody, editor of the Colorado Springs Gazette; and J. H. Whitman, of St. Louis, Mo. The observations were taken from the McMillan Stone, erected at this place by Professor Kampa, of the United States Coast Survey. Fifty-eight meteoric showers were observed in all.

Discovery of a New Comet.

A new comet has been discovered at Paris by M. Henry, ascension, 7h. 27m.; declination north, 40 deg. and 30 min. The comet is bright, and its motion is towards the east.